

17.1156
27.1110

32310

S/020/61/141/004/019/019

B103/B101

AUTHORS: Leman, V. M., and Fantalov, O. S.

TITLE: Plant breeding under xenon lamps

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 4, 1961, 987-990

TEXT: This study deals with the effect of xenon arc lamps ("sunlight lamps") of the following types: (1) air-cooled direct-current spherical lamp 1 kw (20 v; 50 a); (2) water-cooled alternating-current tubular lamp 6 kw (135 v; 45 a) on: maize (*Zea mais*), spring wheat (*Triticum*), millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), beans (*Phaseolus*), tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*), cucumbers (*Cucumis sativus*), radishes (*Raphanus*) et al. The above-mentioned lamps give a powerful luminous flux with a continuous energy distribution over the entire optical part of the spectrum which hardly differs from daylight in its visible part. A radiation excess detrimental to plants exists, however, in the ultraviolet and infrared ranges. A combined filter of own construction was used for its removal: glass of 1.5 - 2.0 mm thickness, 18 mm layer of 0.5% CuSO_4 solution. The filter was cooled by water circulation. To obtain better reflection (up to 10,000 lux)

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and a more uniform irradiation of the plants, the lamps were mounted in the center of a cylindrical camera (h = 1000 mm; d = 1700 mm) the walls of which were coated with a layer of BaSO_4 ($\rho = 95\%$). The irradiance varied with the distance from the center of the camera between 290 and 270 imp/min (measured by the photointegrator of the Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology AS USSR)). The temperature gradient of the plant leaves did not exceed 8 - 10°C in a distance of 30 cm from the lamp. Control plants were bred between vertically suspended frames with AC-30 (DS-30) luminescent lamps. Knop mixture was used as nutrient medium for the majority of the plants. It has been found that the plants irradiated with xenon lamps were always superior to the controls and to the glass house plants. The most intensive photosynthesis and its highest daily productivity were observed under the effect of xenon lamps; whereas the content of chlorophyll was 50% higher under luminescent lamps. The surface area of the leaves irradiated by xenon lamps exceeded that of the control plants by 20 - 30%. Minnesota 13 Extra maize and Pushkinskiy tomatoes thrive particularly well. Minnesota maize blossomed with a stalk height of 140 - 160 cm after 45 days and the grains ripened after 105 - 110 days. Pushkinskiy tomatoes had ripe fruits 58 days

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Plant breeding under xenon lamps

after germination. The average crop was 730 g per plant. This was 12 days earlier than under luminescent lamps which gave only half the crop. Consumption per 1 kg of ripe tomatoes: xenon lamp 150 kwh, luminescent lamp 200 kwh. Tomato and cucumber slips thrive exceedingly well under xenon lamps. Current consumption per 1 mg of dry weight (in wh) for tomatoes: xenon apparatus 4.1, luminescent apparatus 7.5; for cucumbers 5.9 and 9.6 respectively. For these reasons, xenon lamps are recommended for research work as well as for glass house cultivation of early slips and froots. It is concluded that gas-discharge lamps are the main source for artificial irradiation of plants. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. X

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskaya sel'kokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im.
K. A. Timiryazeva (Moscow Academy of Agriculture imeni
K. A. Timiryazev)

PRESENTED: July 28, 1961, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1961

Card 3/3

LEMAN, Vladimir Mikhaylovich. Prinimal uchastiye FANTALOV, O.S., inzh.;
KAPYSHEVA, V.S., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Course in the photoculture of plants] Kurs svetokul'tury
rastenii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1961. 205 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya iskusstvennogo klimata Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy
akademii im. K.A.Timiryazeva (for Fantalov).
(Plants, Effect of light on)

GURAR, I.I., prof.; FANTALOV, O.S., inzh.

Laboratory of artificial climate of the Timiriazev Agricultural Academy. Izv. TSKHA no.4:220-240 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted April 29, 1965.

FANTALOVA, V. L.

FANTALOVA, V. L. -- "Characteristics of the Respiratory Reflexes During Various Rhythms of Irritation of the Vagus Nerve." Sub 8 Apr 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SPIRIN, B.G.; FANTALOVA, V.L.

Ink recording apparatus for the registration of motor reactions. Zhur.
vys.nerv.deiat. 3 no.2:301-303 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta neyro-
khirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko. (Recording instruments)

FANTALOVA, V. L.

SPIRIN, B.G.; FANTALOVA, V.L.

Studies on conditioned motor reaction with oral reinforcement following cerebral surgery. Vopr. neirokhir. 17 no.5:18-26 Sept-Oct 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician N.W. Burdenko of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KOVESHNIKOVA, A.K.; KIMBANOVA, Ye.A.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.S.; FANTALOVA, V.L.,
redaktor; TIMOKHIN, S.T., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Outlines of human functional anatomy; manual for teachers in
secondary schools] Ocherki po funktsional'noi anatomii cheloveka;
posobie dlia uchitelei srednikh shkol. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1954. 339 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Anatomy, Human)

SPIRIN, B.G.; FANTALOVA, V.L.

Significance of the mechanism of induction for the restoration of conditioned motor reactions in man. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.3: 366-380 My-Je '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta neyrokhirurgii im. N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED.

mechanism of induction in restoration of conditioned reactions in man)

FANTALOVA, V.L.

KANDEL', Ye.I.; SPIRIN, B.G.; FANTALOVA, V.L.; FILIPPICHEVA, N.A.

Result of an investigation of conditioned reflex functions in patients
at a neurosurgical clinic. Vop. neirokhir. 18 no:3:21-31 My-Je '54.
(MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED, in various diseases,

*brain dis.

(BRAIN, diseases,

*manifest., conditioned reflex)

KORST, L.O., doktor med.nauk; FANTALOVA, V.L., kand.biolog.nauk

Characteristics of disorders of some cortical functions in tumors
of the temporal and occipital lobes of the brain. Probl.sovr.
neirokhir. 3:153-164 '59. (MIRA 16:6)
(BRAIN—TUMORS) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

5/247/62/012/006/005/006
D296/D307

AUTHOR:

Pantalova, V.L.

TITLE:

Some features of reaction traces from the visual analyzer in patients suffering from local lesions in the occipital lobe of the cerebral hemispheres

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti,
v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 1034 - 1041

TEXT:

Motor-conditioned reflexes, initially reinforced by a verbal stimulus (the word 'correct') were established in 25 patients suffering from local lesions in the occipital lobe, such as a tumor, or vascular lesion etc. They were asked to press a bulb switch whenever they saw the flash of an electric lamp. A weaker lamp supplied the differential stimulus, after which the patient was not expected to press the switch. Of the 25 patients, 9 pressed the switch a second time after a single flash and, when questioned, reported the sensation of a second flash

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of different color, such as blue or grey, which was very intense and 'real'. In some patients this phenomenon appeared even after the flash of the weaker differential lamp interrupting the establishment of the differentiation response. The light flash used was of insufficient duration (0.5 - 1 sec) and intensity to produce the Purkinje after-effect in healthy persons. However, the presence of a pathological focus in the occipital lobe apparently intensified and distorted the Purkinje images to such a degree that they became subjectively present, even after the weak and short stimulus used in the experiment described. As this phenomenon could be observed in 9 out of 25 persons suffering from focal lesions in the occipital lobe, it has a possible diagnostic value. There are 5 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii
Instituta neyrokhirurgii im. N.N. Burdenko,
AMN SSSR (Laboratory of Clinical Neurophysiology,
Institute of Neurosurgery im. N.N. Burdenko, AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1962

Card 2/2

FANTALOVA, V.L.; FILIPPICHEVA, N.A.

Changes in the orienting reaction in patients with local
pathological foci in the basal segments of the diencephalon
region. Zh. vyssh. nerv. deiat. Pavlov 13 no.3:408-419 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii Instituta neyro-
khirurgii im. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(DIENCEPHALON) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (REFLEX, CONDITIONED)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

FANTALOVA, V.L.; FILIPPICHEVA, N.A.

Materials for the study of the stem and cortex relationships in patients with the diencephalic syndrome. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.8:1127-1132 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. V.S. Rusinov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (dir. prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PA 240T3

FANTALOVA, YE. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Nitration

Dec 52

"The Reaction of Camphene With Dilute Nitric Acid," Acad S. S. Nametkin (deceased) and Ye. L. Fantalova

"DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 979-982

Camphene was nitrated at normal pressure with stirring and also in sealed tubes. Nitration was found to take place in two positions to give the α and the ω isomers.

240T3

FANTANOVA, YE. L.

Organic Chemistry

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Reaction of the Interaction of
Camphene and Cyclohexane With Nitric Acid." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of
Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR, Oct - Dec 1953. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow,
Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

FANTALOVA, Y. L.

chem abo v48
1-25-54
Organic Chemistry

Reaction of cyclohexene with dilute nitric acid. A. V. Topychey and B. L. Pantelova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 88, 81-82 (1953).--Since cyclohexene and HNO_3 (d. 1.075) give only traces of nitro derivs. higher concn. of acid was used. To 82 g. cyclohexene at 60-6° was added, over 2 hrs., the theoretical amt. of HNO_3 (d. 1.2) and the mixt. heated 1 hr. longer. The pseudonitrosite crystals were filtered off and 42 g. unreacted hydrocarbon distd. Distn. of the liquid residue gave 10% mixed nitro deriva. containing: 1-nitrocyclohexene, b_p 66.5-8.0°, d_4 1.1267, n_D^{20} 1.5002 (this with KMnO_4 in aq. Me_2CO gave adipic acid); a nitrocyclohexene with a secondary nitro group, a liquid whose odor was not so sharp as that of 1-nitro deriv., b_p 51.5°, d_4 1.1100, n_D^{20} 1.4822; some 5.7 g. adipic acid, and 3 g. pseudonitrosite, m. 115° (from AcOH) (cf. Wieland and Blumich, *C.I.* 15, 2857). Treatment of 1-nitrocyclohexene with semicarbazide acetate in MeOH gave after several days 2-nitrocyclohexylsemicarbazide, decomp. 163°, which, refluxed with H_2O , gave 1-nitrocyclohexene. The addn. of semicarbazide may be general for other α -nitroolefins.

G. M. Kosolapoff

MF
4-21-54

S/020/60/132/03/39/066
B011/B008

5.3610

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Fantalova, Ye. L.

TITLE: Interaction of Unsaturated Nitrocompounds With Organic
Bases

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 3,
pp. 628-631

TEXT: For the purpose of a thorough investigation of the reaction of unsaturated nitrocompounds of the naphthene- and olefin series, the authors made 1-nitrocyclohexane react with the following bases: phenylhydrazine, urea, thiosemicarbazide, hydroxylamine, aniline, and p-toluidine. Nitro olefines with a nitrogroup linked to the unsaturated C-atom contain, as is well known, a conjugate double-bond system, which can add substances in which a movable H-atom is present. These are alcohols, bisulfite, HCN, organic bases and others (see reaction scheme). The investigation of the authors showed that neither aniline nor hydroxylamine with 1-nitrocyclohexane form crystalline derivatives. At

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With Organic Bases

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the action of the remaining 4 organic bases on 1-nitrocyclohexane, the authors obtained new, so far undescribed crystalline compounds: 2-nitrocyclohexyl-phenylhydrazine, 2-nitrocyclohexyl-urea, 2-nitrocyclohexyl-thiosemicarbazide and 2-nitro-cyclohexyl-p-toluidine as well as the HCl salt of the latter. Crystalline addition compounds were obtained by the action of semicarbazide and of phenylhydrazine on nitro-isobutylene: nitro-isobutylene-semicarbazide and nitro-isobutylene-phenylhydrazine. There are 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Petroleum-chemical Synthesis of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960

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13813

S/020/62/147/004/020/027
B101/B186

15-8060
AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Fantalova, Ye. L.,
Osipova, L. V.

TITLE: Polymerization of allyl cyclohexane in the presence of the
catalyst system $\text{TiCl}_4 + \text{Al}(\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_9)_3$

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 4, 1962, 857-859

TEXT: Allyl cyclohexane synthesized from cyclohexyl magnesium bromide and allyl bromide, was polymerized either in ampouls or under atmospheric pressure in an N_2 atmosphere at 70°C together with $\text{TiCl}_4 + \text{Al}(\text{i-C}_4\text{H}_9)_3$.

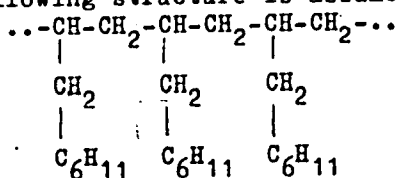
n-heptane was used as solvent. Results: (1) The yield of the reaction in ampouls was high (up to 73.5%) only after a reaction time of more than 20 hrs. After 5 hrs, the change in the Al : Ti ratio did not affect the low yield. After a long reaction time, the yield was influenced by the catalyst concentration. Example: At a molar ratio of Al : Ti = 1 : 1, the yield was 0% at a catalyst concentration of 0.8 mmoles per 10 mmoles monomer, and 37% at 1.6 mmoles catalyst per 10 mmoles monomer. (2) The

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Polymerization of allyl cyclohexane ...

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optimum molar ratio of the catalyst component at atmospheric pressure was also 1 : 1 after 5 hrs, the yield was 56.6% at 5 mmoles catalyst per 30 mmoles monomer. Low catalyst concentration reduced the yield. (3) Solid and oily polymers were obtained, the former being soluble in ether and n-heptane. Although both fractions were amorphous, they yielded distinct crystals after long-time heating. Their m.p. was between 237 and 263°C. The molecular weight of the fraction soluble in n-heptane was found to be 60.000 by means of light scattering at $\lambda = 5461 \text{ \AA}$. The IR spectrum showed a monosubstituted cyclohexane ring, CH_2 groups, and a low number of CH_3 groups (presumably end groups). Polymethylene chains with $C > 5$ were not found. The following structure is assumed:



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The synthesis of polyallyl cyclohexane which forms films and fibers, will also be of practical interest. There are 1 figure and 2 tables. The English-language reference is: T.W. Campbell, A.C. Haven, J.Appl.Polym. Sci., 1, 73 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1962

Card 3/3

TOPCHIIYEV, A.V., akademik; OSIPOVA, L.V.; FANTALOVA, Ye.L.

Polymerisation of allylcyclopentane in the presence of the catalytic system $TiCl_4 + Al(iso-C_4H_9)_3$. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1098-1101 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Cyclopentane) (Polymerisation) (Catalysts)

L 13348-63

ENP(j)/EPF(c)/EMT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3002773

S/0204/63/003/003/0330/0335

AUTHOR: Topchiyev, A. V.; Fantalova, Ye. L.; Osipova, L. V.

616

64

TITLE: Polymerization of some allylcyclohexanes and allylcyclopentanes in the presence of Ti, Cl sub 4 plus Al (iso-C sub 4 H sub 9) sub 3

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 330-335

TOPIC TAGS: naphthenic ring, allylcyclohexane, allylcyclopentane, cyclohexane, allylcyclopentane polymerization, polymerization

ABSTRACT: The object of this study is to explain the effect of the naphthenic ring on the reaction ability of a monomer, and on the properties of a polymer. For this purpose the polymerization of 1-allylcyclohexene-1, 1-allylcyclopentene-1, allylcyclohexane and allylcyclopentane in the presence of Ti Cl sub 4 plus Al (iso-C sub 4 H sub 9) sub 3 were studied. It was found that, in the presence of the Ti Cl sub 4 plus Al (iso - Cl sub 4 H sub 9) sub 3 catalyst, the replacement of cyclopentane rings with cyclohexane rings during the polymerization of allylcyclopentane and allylcyclohexane monomers, essentially does not affect the course of the reaction. Both monomers form crystalline

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002773

2

polymers of regular structures. It was shown, that the introduction of the double bond into the cyclopentane and cyclohexane ring in the 1-position in relation of the side chain sharply lowers the inclination of monomers towards polymerization in the indicated catalytic system. The polymerization of 1-allylcyclopentane-1 and 1-allylcyclohexane-1 in the same system resulted in the formation of a mixture of liquid polymers of an irregular structure with a predominant content of trimers. The trimer formation is also possible if 1-allylcyclopentane-1 is left standing for a long period of time. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A. V. Topchiyeva
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct62

DATE ACQ: 23Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

18 9200

28885
S/590/61/101/000/006/015
D217/D305

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I.L., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor
and Fantayeva, M.I., Engineer

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the kinetics of precipitation
and growth of Lawes-phase crystals in cast austenitic
steels

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-
tut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. [Trudy], v. 101,
1961. Issledovaniye novykh zharoprochnykh splavov
dlya energetiki, 111 - 119

TEXT: The properties of dispersion hardening refractory alloys
are determined largely by the type of strengthening phases, the
degree of dispersion and the way in which they react with the ba-
sic solid solution; they are developed largely during precipita-
tion of the secondary stages from the solid solution. In this con-
nection, a study of the kinetics of precipitation and growth of
crystallites of the secondary phases, and of the changes in the

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structure and properties of the solid solution brought about by their precipitation was carried out. Two alloys (see Table 1) of approximately identical compositions, differing only in their Nb content (1 and 2.5 % respectively), were investigated. The microstructure of both alloys after water-quenching from 1200° consists of a solid solution and coarse primary precipitates; the latter, according to X-ray analysis, are NbC and the Lawes phase (AB₂).

The X-ray structural analysis of the precipitates was carried out by R.N. Rogovaya, Yu.G. Sorokina and V.A. Smirnova, the chemical analysis by V.P. Kagarlitskaya and E.M. Zolotar' at the Laboratory of X-ray Structural and Chemical Analysis TsNIITMASH under the supervision of S.A. Yuganova. In order to elucidate the peculiarities of the kinetics of precipitation and growth of crystallites of the Lawes phase, the influence of the tempering temperature in the range 850-1100° and the period of ageing at 750° (up to 3000 hours) on the change in the number and size of crystallites was studied. After each heat treatment, the number of crystallites of the secondary phase per 100 fields, each of $9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cm² surface area

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(total surface = 0.9 cm^2), was counted. This enabled the degree of uniformity of distribution of the crystallites and their number per unit area to be assessed. The diameter of 250 - 600 particles was measured after each heat treatment. From the results obtained, distribution curves were plotted and the standard crystal diameters determined. It was found that: 1) The increase in the number of secondary Lawes phase crystallites increases on tempering the quenched metal up to $850-900^\circ$, and preferential growth of the crystallites continues up to $900-950^\circ$. The maximum number of crystallites in alloy B after 10 hours' tempering was $3.5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ cm}^2$ of microsection area, and in alloy B2, $12 \cdot 10^3$. The maximum standard crystallite diameter in both alloys was similar, being $0.85-0.9 \mu$. 2) Intense precipitation of crystallites of the secondary Lawes phase takes place in the range $850-950^\circ$. 3) The intensity of precipitation of the secondary Lawes phase decreases somewhat on ageing at 750° , but in the range investigated did not result in a considerable growth of the secondary Lawes phase, crystallites after 3000 hours. 4) An increase in the number of crystallites of the secondary phase, caused by increasing the tempering temperature or

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Some peculiarities of the ...

the duration of ageing, is accompanied by an increase in the inhomogeneity of their distribution in the body of the metal; 5) During lengthy ageing at 750° , the W content of the secondary Lawes phase increases and the Fe content decreases somewhat; 6) The hardness of alloys strengthened by the Lawes phase depends on the number of crystallites per unit volume. The hardness increases abruptly with an increase in the number of crystallites up to 4000-5000/cm², and on a further increase in the latter, continues to rise at a considerably lower rate. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M. Hansen, Constitutions of Binary Alloys, New York, 1958. X

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Some peculiarities of the ...

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Table 1. Chemical composition of the alloys investigated (%).

Legend: 1 - Name of alloy; 2 - B; 3 - B2.

Таблица 1

Химический состав исследованных сплавов в %

Обозначение сплава	C	Cr	Ni	W	Nb	Si	Mn	S	P
①									
② Б	0,08	15,80	24,36	5,50	0,97	0,35	0,36	0,020	0,017
③ Б2	0,08	16,05	24,12	5,30	2,52	0,32	0,34	0,007	0,011

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31913

S/137/62/000/005/099/150
A006/A101

17.1150

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I. L., Fantayeva, M. I.

TITLE: Properties of cast austenite alloys with intermetallide strengthening

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 67 - 68, abstract
5I403 (V sb. "Issled. novykh zharoprochnykh splavov dlya energetiki",
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 178 - 191)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of admixtures such as Nb (0.97 - 2.52%), or Nb and Mo (1.06 - 2.3% Nb, 1.97 - 2.24% Mo), Al (1.04 - 1.7%) or Al and Ti (0.36 - 1.85% Al, 1.0 - 1.98% Ti) on the structure of short and long-lasting endurance strength of cast austenite Fe-16Cr-25Ni-5W-base alloys. The C content in the alloys was within 0.07 - 0.1%. After casting the specimens were water-quenched from 1,200°C and tempered at 725 - 850°C for 10 - 25 hours. In the first group of alloys (with Nb and Nb+Mo) the structure after quenching is composed of austenite, Nb carbides and the Lowes phase. The phase singled-out during tempering is also a Lowes phase. In the second group of alloys (with Al) the structure is a solid solution with a small amount of Ti-carbides and nitrides.

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Properties of cast...

After stabilizing annealing, there is also $Me_{23}C_6$ carbide and the Ni_3Al type γ^1 -phase in these alloys. In the third group of alloys (Ti + Al), there are Ti carbides and nitrides in the structure in quenched state. After stabilizing tempering, a $Ni_3(Ti, Al)$ type intermetallide (γ^1 phase) appears. The properties of all alloys do not considerably differ in quenched state. In tempered state, the alloys strengthened by the Lowes phase, are characterized by a greater drop in σ_b and $\sigma_{0.2}$ and a greater increase of ductility during heating up to $650^\circ C$ as compared with alloys strengthened by the γ^1 -phase. At a further increase of the test temperature up to $800^\circ C$, the curves showing changes in strength and ductility properties, are parallel. The relative increase in strength at $700^\circ C$ is characteristic of alloys, alloyed with Ti and Al. This is caused by additional aging during the test. Endurance tests at $700^\circ C$ have shown that in alloys with Nb and Mo σ_{dur} drops with a higher Nb and Mo content. Least σ_{dur} is shown by alloys with Al. The addition of Ti at a low Al content causes considerable increase in σ_{dur} . In an alloy with 1% Ti, an increase in the Al content up to 2% increases σ_{dur} continuously. At 2% Ti a positive effect upon σ_{dur} is only exerted by Al at up to 1%. As regards σ_{dur} , the alloys which differ by the type of alloying, do

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not show any advantages. This is explained by the fact that the level of σ_{dur} of the alloys is determined by the strengthening properties of the singling-out Lowes phase.

N. Kalinkina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

34516
S/659/61/007/000/003/044
D217/D303

18.1151

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I.L., Fantayeva, M.I., and Tereshkovich, A.S.

TITLE: Influence of the type of strengthening phase on the properties of heat resistant alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 20 - 28

TEXT: During 1958-59, an investigation of cast austenitic alloys based on 16 % Cr, 25 % Ni, 5. W, remainder Fe with various carbon contents, was carried out at TsNIITMASH. Various types of strengthening phases were produced by means of additional alloying, e.g. Me_{23}C_6 , γ' -phase, AB_2 . Certain other changes due to alloying with Ti, Al, Nb and Mo, do not bring about basic changes in the mechanical properties of the above solid solutions. In the quenched state, when the alloys consist of solid solutions with variable quantities of primary phase inclusions (TiC , TiN , NbC , AB_2), they possess a practically constant hardness and similar characteristics with respect to short-term fracture at 20°C . The different influences of

Card 1/3

Influence of the type of ...

S/659/61/007/000/003/044
D217/D303

the alloying elements manifest themselves clearly only in impact tests, especially when the primary precipitates form a network. A change in alloy composition within the limits investigated does not greatly influence the properties of solid solutions, and, therefore, any change in properties may be considered due to the various strengthening phases, and can be estimated. A difference in the behavior of alloys manifests itself on raising the temperature of short-term fracture testing. The most intense weakening occurs in the case of alloys containing carbide strengtheners (cubic carbides of the $Me_{23}C_6$ type). Alloys containing a $Ni_3(Ti, Al)$ type strengthening phase resist the action of temperature best. The high-temperature resistance in long-term testing is due to the AB_2 phase which precipitates during creep tests. The AB_2 phase particles do not coagulate. A particular characteristic of alloys strengthened by the AB_2 phase is their high plasticity in short-term as well as long-term tests at elevated temperatures. High-temperature resistant alloys should be strengthened by the precipitation of two phases at different stages of service: The rapidly precipitating phases $Me_{23}C_6$ and γ' and the slowly precipitating AB_2 . There are 6 figures. 1

Card 2/3

Influence of the type of ...

S/659/61/007/000/003/044
D217/D303

table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R.W. Guard and J.H. Westbrook, Trans. Met. Soc. AIME, October 1959.

Card 3/3

X

S/590/62/105/000/002/015
1031/1242

AUTHORS: Minkin, I.L., Prof., Dr. of Technical Sciences, and
Pantayova, M.I., Eng.

TITLE: Volume changes in cast austenitic alloys on tempering

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v.105, 1962,
30-35

TEXT: The article deals with volumetric changes which take place in
austenitic steels during precipitation of F_{2W} and Ni_3 (Ti, Al)
phases (Laves and gamma phase, respectively) from solid solution.
Change of volume was determined by difference in density of hardened
and tempered specimens. The volume decreased during the tempering
process, regardless of composition of the precipitated phase. Pre-
cipitation of Laves phases had little effect, while precipitation of
gamma phases was accompanied by a considerable change of volumetric.
The greatest density of metal containing a Laves phase, corresponds

Card 1/2

S/590/62/105/000/002/015
I031/I242

Volume changes in cast...

to the tempering range 4500-5500°C. For alloys with gamma phase, the optimal temperature is 600°C. Volumetric changes are due either to change in the distance between atoms in the packed structure during their migration from solid solution to a new phase, or to coherence between the solid solution and the precipitating phase. Very little difference was found between close packing in the gamma phase and in the solid solutions Ni-Ti and Ni-Al. Volume changes in alloys containing the gamma phase are due to the development of coherent bond between this phase and the solid solution during the initial stage of precipitation. Volumetric changes do not affect the hardness of alloys. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/ 2

L 32853-65 EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EMA(d)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b) PF-1 MJW/JD/HW
 ACCESSION NR: AP5006294 8/0096/65/000/003/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Fantayeva, M. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Tykoehinskaya, T. V.
 (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of metal of industrial EP-17 steel pipes

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 3, 1965, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, chromium nickel steel, steel pipe, steel structure,
 steel mechanical property, steel heat resistance /EP 17 steel

ABSTRACT: A detailed investigation has been made of the structure and mechanical properties of four heats of EP-17 austenitic steel (0.07—0.12% C, 15—17% Cr, 13—15% Ni, 2.0—2.75% W, 0.9—1.3% Nb, less than 0.002% B, 0.008—0.01% Ce). melted at the "Electrostal" plant and intended for steam pipes operating at a pressure of 300 ata at 650C. Test specimens were cut from 152 x 25 mm pipes austenitized at 1100C for 30 min and water quenched. The steel structure consisted of austenite with a grain size of 5—6 (ASTM scale) and of large inclusions of niobium carbide. At room temperature the steel had a tensile strength (σ_B) of 54.2—57.3 kg/mm², a yield strength ($\sigma_{0.2}$) of 26.7—31.0 kg/mm², an elongation (δ) of 55.6—66.5%, a reduction of area (ψ) of 67.1—75.2%, and an impact toughness

Card 1/2

L 32853-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006294

(σ_K) of 19—28.9 kg-m/cm². The corresponding figures for 660 and 750C were:
 $\sigma_B = 37.8—44.0$ and $28.2—31.9$ kg/mm²; $\sigma_{0.2} = 15.2—18.9$ and $15.7—19.0$ kg/mm²;
 $\delta = 35.6—37.6$ and $21.0—35.3\%$; $\psi = 56.0—67.9$ and $25.6—69.9\%$; $\sigma_K = 20.9—28.3$
 and $19.7—23.4$ kg-m/cm². The respective 100,000-hr rupture strength at 660 and
 700C (calculated on the basis of 3752- and 4200-hr tests) was 17.3 and 10.4 kg/mm².
 Aging at 700C for up to 5000 hr increased somewhat room-temperature strength and
 hardness, but only during the first 100—1000 hr. Ductility dropped but remained
 sufficiently high, e.g., $\delta = 43—45\%$, $\psi = 64—67\%$, and $\sigma_K = 16$ kg-m/cm² after
 5000-hr aging. Mechanical properties at 660C changed in a similar way. Precipitation
 of secondary phases along the grain boundaries and within grains begins
 after 100-hr aging. An Fe₂W-type intermetallic compound (a Laves phase) and Cr₂₃C₆
 carbide precipitates were identified, and also, after 5000-hr aging, traces of
 the σ -phase. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3205

Card 2/2

FANTGOF, P.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radiographic study of the morphology and function of the stomach in donors. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:43-45 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (zav. otdeleniyem - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik D.S. Kuz'min).

(STOMACH--RADIOGRAPHY)

KUZ'MIN, D.S., dotsent; GREBENSHCHIKOVA, L.A., kand. med. nauk; FANTGOF, P.D.

Venography of the lower extremities. Vest. khir. no.7:116-121 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (rukovoditel' - prof. A.N.Filatov) i
rentgenologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - dotsent D.S.Kuz'min)
Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.Belyakov). Adres: Lenin-
grad, S-24, 2-ya Sovetskaya ul. 16, Institut perelivaniya krovi.

FANTI, Anna, TRZEBICKI, Jacek

Neurologic manifestations in fractures of the spinous processes
of the cervical vertebrae (according to observations on 2 cases).
Polski tygod.1el, 15 no.12:432-434 21 Mr '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego: ordynator: dr med. Bronislaw Stepien
i z Pracowni Radiologicznej; kierownik: dr.Piotr Koslowski; Panstwo-
wego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychiczenie Chorych w Pruszkowie; dyrek-
tor Szpitala: dr med. Feliks Kaczanowski.

(SPINE fract.& disloc.)

(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

WALD, Ignacy; FANTI, Anna

On the problem of the treatment of thallium poisoning. Pol. tyg.
lek. 17 no.35:1386-1387 27 Ag '62.

1. Z Oddziału Neurologicznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego;
ordynator i dyrektor: prof. Z.W. Kuligowski i Oddziału Neurologicznego;
ordynator dr med. I. Wald, Państwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie
Chorych w Pruszkowie; dyrektor: dr med. F. Kaczanowski.
(THALLIUM) (CHELATING AGENTS)

FANTI, K.

FANTI, K. Emil Mosoniyi's Water-power Electric Plants; a book review. p. 549.
Vol. 16, no. 12, Dec. 1956. GCSFCDARKA WCDNA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

PAWEL, J.

Management of the water supply of reservoirs.

P. 347. (ARCHIWUM HYDROTECHNIKI) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 4, no. 4, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (MIEA) 13 Vol. 3, No. 5, 1958

FANTI, K.

The planning of the entrance of running water into hydroelectric plants.
p. 116.

GOSPODARKA WODNA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 19, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
uncla.

FANTI, Konstanty, doc. dr

Passing construction water through a weir with a high concrete sill. Gosp wodna 23 no.1:19-21 Ja '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

BALCERSKI, Wacław; FANTI, Konstanty

Professor Zbigniew Zaiłgrodzki; obituary. Gosp wódna 23 no.7:
269-270 J1 '63.

FANTI, Konstanty, doc. dr inz.

The work of the spillway with horizontal packing block and radical slide gate. Archiw hydrotech 11 no.1:57-85 '64.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

FANTI, Konstanty, doc. dr

Cementation in hydraulic and engineering constructions.

Gosp wodna 24 no. 1: 19-23 Ja '64.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

FANTICH, A.M.

New variant of an apparatus using Newton's rings. Dokl. i
soob. UzhGU. Ser. fiz.-mat. i ist. nauk no.5:54-58 '62.
(MIRA 17:9)

PRUGAR, J., inz., SoC.; FANTIK, J., inz.; NOSSBERGER, V., dr. inz.

Research on improvement of technological properties of wheat
flour by addition of ascorbic acid. Vest ust zemedel 10 no.8:
318-320 '63.

FANTIS, A.

KLIMKOVA, Ye.; FANTIS, A.

Schilder's encephalitis periaxialis diffusa. Cas.lek.cesk. 89 no.21:
593-599 26 My '50. (CIML 19:3)

1. Of the Neurological Clinic of Prof. Hanner, M.D. and of the
Histological Laboratory of the Psychiatric Clinic of Prof. Mysli-
vec, M.D. in Prague.

FANTIS, A.

**Effect of hyaluronidase of the hemato-encephalic barrier. Cas.
lek. cesk. 89 no.41:1146-1148 13 Oct. 1950. (CIML 20:1)**

**1. Of the Neuropathological Laboratory of the Neurological Clinic
in Plzen (Head--Prof. J. Hrbek, M. D.).**

BERANEK, R.; FANTIS, A.; KUNC, Z.

Posttraumatic spinal edema. Cesk. fysiол. 1 no.1:51-54 1952. (CML 23:4)

1. Of the Physiological Department of Central Institute of Biology and of the Surgical Department of the Central Military Hospital in Prague. 2. Experimental edema.

BEKANEK, R.; PANTIS, A.; KUNC, Z.

~~Posttraumatic edema of the spinal cord~~ [with summary in German] Chekh.
fisiol. 1 no.1:59-65, 1952 (MLA 6:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, Fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye, Praha.
(Spinal cord--Diseases) (Edema)

BERANEK, R.; FANTIS, A.; GUTMANN, E.; VRBOVA, G.

Cerebral edema following trephining. Cesk. fysiол. 1 no.2:108-115
1952. (GLML 23:4)

1. Of the Physiological Department of the Central Institute of Biology
(Director--Malek). 2. Experimental work.

FANTIS, A.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Effect of orthostatic collapse on water metabolism in the brain. Cesk.
fysiol. 1 no.2:116-120 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Of the Physiological Department of the Central Institute of Biology
(Director--Malek)

BERANEK, R.; FANTIS, A.; GUTMANN, E; VRBOVA, G.

Cerebral edema following trepanation [with summary in German]. Chekh.
fiziol. 1 no.2:142-152 '52. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye, Praha.
(Brain--Surgery) (Edema)

FANTIS, A.

Effect of orthostatic collapse on cerebral water metabolism [with summary
in German]. Chekh. fiziol. 1 no.2:153-159 '52. (MLBA 6:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye, Praha.
(Brain) (Water in the body)

FANTIS, A.; HUDLICKA, O.

Effect of sympathetic nervous fibers on cerebral circulation.
Chekh. fiziol. 1 no.4:312-322 1952.

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye,
Praga.

(BRAIN, blood supply.

sympathetic regulation)

(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
regulation of cerebral circ.)

FANTIS, A.

The role of sympathetic innervation in the regulation of the water metabolism of the brain. Chekh fiz 2 no.4:381-388 '53. (KEAL 3:7)

1. From the Biological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Physiology Department, Prague.

(WATER, metabolism,

*brain, eff. of sympathectomy in rats)

(BRAIN, metabolism,

*water, eff. of sympathectomy in rats)

(SYMPATHECTOMY, effects,

*on brain water metab. in rats)

FANTIS, A.

"Pathogenesis of the hepatolenticular degeneration." p. 661. (CASOPIS LEKARU CESKYCH, Vol. 92, #25, June 1953, Czechoslovakia)

East European Vol. 2 #8
SO: Monthly List of ~~Accessions~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

FANTIS, Alfred, Maj, Dr, Hradec Kralove Military Medical Academy

Author of article, "Pathological Anatomy of a Vertebral Disk," dealing with the development and microscopical anatomy of a vertebral disk. Also discussed are pathological and histological changes in the disk.
(VZL, Nov 54)

SO: Sum. 436, 30 March 1955

KARPISEK, J., Dr.; FANTIS, A.Dr.; HAMMER, J., Dr.

Collagen disease. Prakt. lek., Praha 34 no.24:548-550 20 Dec 54.

1. Z obvodni nemocnice Dr. Budina v Praze III.
(COLLAGEN DISEASES)

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Vol. 10/4 Radiology Apr 56

Cowie - Glasgow (1956, v. 107)

25. FANTIŠ A. Biol. Úst., Akad. fysiolog. odd., Praha. * K otázce lokalisace intrakraniálních lézí s pomocí radioaktivních isotopů. The question of the localization of intracranial lesions with the aid of radioactive isotopes ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1955, 94/6 (137-142) Graphs 2 and 3. In the necrobiotic tissue of the brain there was found increased incorporation of ^{32}P and ^{131}I . The radioisotopes are incorporated mostly in an anorganic acid-soluble fraction and nucleoprotein phosphorus. This finding is interpreted by increased permeability in the necrotic focus and by the proliferation of glial tissue. When ^{131}I was used, the increased incorporation was found also in the lipid fraction of the necrotic tissue, which is probably due to the addition of iodine to fatty acids, hydrolytically split in the process of myelin- and axon-decomposition. The question of application of these findings in the detection and localization of intracranial tumours is discussed with special reference to the increased incorporation of isotopes in simple ischaemic necrosis. The methods of diagnosis of intracranial tumours with isotopes probably need further technical improvements together with elaboration of differential diagnostic criteria for neoplastic and other necrobiotic lesions of the CNS.

Fantiš - Prague (VIII, 14)

FANTIS, A., Dr.; KARPISEK, J., Dr.

Rheumatic encelopathy. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.2:40-46 13 Jan 56.

1. Z interniho oddeleni Budinovy nemocnice v Praze III (predn. prim. Dr. Karpisek) a z neurologicke kliniky v Plzni (predn. prof. Dr. Hrbek)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, complications,
brain dis.)

(BRAIN, diseases,
caused by rheum. heart dis.)

PRINTED BY THE

KLENOVA, Vera; FANTIS, Alfred

Antidotes in methyl alcohol poisoning. Cesk. ofth. 13 no.1:
75-77 Feb 57.

1. Oční a neurochirurgická klinika VLA J. E. P. v Hradci
Kralove.

(ALCOHOL, METHYL. pois.
antidotes (Cs))

FANTIS, A.

Peroperative biopsy in neurosurgery. Rozhl. chir. 36 no.9:601-604
Sept 57.

1. Neurochirurgické klinika VLA J. Ev. Purkyne.
(NEUROSURGERY
perop. biopsy (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.6/3 Cancer March 58

FANTIS, A.

1268. *Primary cerebral sarcoma* Primární sarkomy mozku. FANTIS A. Neurochir. Klin. VLA, Hradec Králové *Cas. Lék. čis.* 1957, 96/3: (969-973) *illus.* 8

Description of 4 cases of primary cerebral sarcoma, 2 of which were of fibroblastic type, 1 a perivascular sarcoma and 1 an anaplastic sarcoma of the cerebellum. The clinical and morphological picture is analysed in each case. A simple scheme for subdivision of these highly malignant tumours is given. The importance of neuro-surgical treatment and radiotherapy in these tumours is discussed.

Jirout - Prague

Neurosurgical Clinic, VLA

FANTIS A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

2093. COLLAGENOSIS AND NERVOUS DISEASES - Kolagenové nemoci a nervový systém - Fantis A. and Karpfšek J. Státní Sanat., Praha 16 - ČSL. NEUROL. 1958, 21, 1 (43-53) Illus. 10

Collagenosis is a group of diseases whose common characteristic consists in a lesion of connective tissue. For the neurologist only those diseases are of significance in which there are changes in the mesenchyme. In periarteritis nodosa changes were found in the CNS in 43% of the cases and peripheral polyneuritis with features of myositis in 74%. In one case of lupus erythematosus disseminatus with a Libman-Sacks type of endocarditis with multiple embolisms, the clinical picture of Alzheimer's disease developed. In Bouillaud's rheumatism, 31 cases were followed up clinically and their brains examined at autopsy. The clinical and pathological findings in clear cases of rheumatism and rheumatic cerebral arteritis is part of what is called rheumatic encephalopathy. Three cases with giant cell arteritis are mentioned, one of them verified by autopsy. It is believed that this is largely a generalized disease, which belongs to the collagenosis group and affects to a large extent the cerebral arteries. Attention is drawn to muscle biopsy in collagenosis as an important diagnostic criterium. Steroid hormones represent an effective, though at times only temporary, relief in these cases and in their neurological complications.

(VIII, 6, 19)

Státní sanatorium v Praze 16, přiděleno Dr. Zavadný

LEDINSKY, Q.; LEDINSKA, N.; FANTIS, A.; BEVAN, J.

Histological changes in various organs at the beginning of & during hibernation. Cesk. neur. 21 no.4:262-266 July 58.

1. I. chirurgická klinika v Plzni, prednosta doc. Dr. Domrsky, ustav experimentalni patologie VIA JEvP, neurochirurgická klinika VIA JEvP, ustav soudního lékařství VIA JEvP. Q. L., Plzen, Neurolog. klinika.
(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, eff.

histol. eff. on rabbit organs, comparison with simple hypothermia (Cz))

(HYPOTHERMIA, eff.

histol. eff. on rabbit organs, comparison with artif. hibernation (Cz))

NADVORNIK, P.; FANTIS, A.; KHYSPIN, J.
~~unclassified~~

Laboratory diagnosis of van Bogaert's encephalitis in vivo. Cesk. neur.
21 no.5:318-321 Sept 58.

1. Neurochirurgická klinika VLA J. Ev. P. v Hradci Kralove, prednosta
prof. dr. R. Petr.

(ENCEPHALITIS, diag.

laboratory diag. of subacute sclerosing leukoencephalitis
in vivo (Gz))

FANTA, J.; FANTIS, A.; SIROKY, M.

Surgical treatment of secondary intracranial malignant tumors.
Rozhl. chir. 38 no.6:389-392 June 59

1. I. chirurgická klinika v Praze, přednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(BRAIN, neoplasms)

FANTIS, A.; MORAVEC, V.

Data on the treatment of postoperative cerebrospinal fluid fistulae
& meningitis by permanent lumbar drainage with neuroplegics. Rozhl.
chir. 38 no.6:399-402 June 59

1. I. chirurg. klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, ther.) (BRAIN) (DRAINAGE)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, compl.) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS, ther.)

FANTIS, Alfred; MATEJKA, Miloslav

Personal experience with reinforcement of spine by Shamov's method.
Rozhl. chir. 38 no.6:413-417 June 59

1. I. chirurgická klinika v Praze, přednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(SPINE, surg.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TESAR, J., Docent, Dr, Candidate of Sciences, KASPOURK, P., FANIELO, A., and MESSLA, J., Chair of Forensic Medicine (Katedra soudního lékařství), Faculty of General Medicine (Fakulta všeobecného lékařství), Docent Dr J. TESAR, director; and First Clinic of Surgery (I. chirurgická klinika), Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Prof. Dr. J. PAVROVSKY, director, [except for TESAR, affiliations cannot be determined].

"Analysis of the Origin of Some fatal brain Contusions."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol XXVI(LIX), No 5, September 63, pp 325-329.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Fifty cases of brain contusion were analysed, with special attention to the relation between the direction and intensity of the force affecting the skull, and the extend and localization of the conditions and sites in which subdural hematomas most frequently appear. It is suggested that a thorough study of the mechanisms of the injury, in addition to the usual examination, may be a valuable help in diagnosing the site of intracranial contusion. Eight references, including 2 Czech.

1/1

TESAR, J.; NADVORNIK, F.; FANTIS, A.; MEGELA, J.

Analysis of the origin of fatal brain contusions. Cesk. neurol.
26 no.5:325-329 S '63.

1. Katedra soudního lékařství fakulty všeobecného lékařství
KU v Praze, vedoucí doc. dr. J. Tesar, CSc. I chirurgická
klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, přednosta
prof. dr. J. Pavrovský.

(BRAIN INJURY, ACUTE) (HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL)
(SKULL FRACTURES)

FANTIS, A., PISHLA, S., VANCURA, J.

Intraspinal radicular cysts. *Czech. neur.* 27 no. 1 1973
322 S '64.

1. I. chirurgická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství
Karlovy University v Praze, (prednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky)
a Radiologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství, Karlovy
University (prednosta prof. dr. V. Svab).

L 47265-66

ACC NR: AP6034704

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/65/028/006/0397/0402

AUTHOR: Fantis, A.

ORG: First Surgical Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University/headed by Professor, Doctor J. Pavrovsky/, Prague (I. chirurgická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU)

TITLE: Contribution to the problem of surgical treatment of cervicobrachial syndrome

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, v. 28, no. 6, 1965, 397-402

TOPIC TAGS: orthopedic surgery, skeletal mechanics, bone disease, bone

ABSTRACT: Surgical treatment of cervicobrachial syndrome in cases of uncovertebral osteophytic spondylosis is described. Simplified method of operation, diagnostic criteria, the indications and the results of operations on 15 patients who were under observation for over a year after the operation are discussed. The surgical procedure is suitable mainly in treatment of deforming spondylosis. Over 100 operations of this type were performed by the author. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 003
OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

042/1333

h7264-66

ACC NR: AF6034705

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/65/028/006/04.12/04.18

AUTHOR: Fantis, A.; Slezak, Z.

ORG: First Surgical Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University/headed by Professor, Doctor J. Pavrovsky/, Prague (I. chirurgicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU); Surgical Clinic Hospital/headed by Docent, Doctor Z. Vahala/, Prague - Pod Petrinem (Chirurgicka klinika nemocnice)

TITLE: Possibilities of reinnervation in complete avulsion of the brachial plexus by intercosto-plexular anastomosis

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, v. 28, no. 6, 1965, 412-418

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system, neurologic surgery, pathogenesis, blood circulation, muscle physiology

ABSTRACT: An attempt to reinnervate the upper extremity after complete avulsion of the brachial plexus by means of intercosto-plexular anastomosis is described. In 4 cases treated surgically, signs of reinnervation could be shown by EMG, by changes in sensitivity and sensations radiating from the extremity towards the intercostal spaces. Reinnervation greatly improved trophic changes, but not the paralysis. Pathogenesis of vasomotor changes and the possibility of its surgical treatment are discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 003 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FANTIS, A.; MEGELA, J.; STAMIDIS, L.; 1st Surgical Clinic (I. Chirurgická Klinika), Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PAVROVSKY; 4th Internal Clinic (IV. Interní Klinika) Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr M. FUCIK, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague.

"Surgical Treatment of Apoplectic Hemorrhage."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 5, Sep 66, pp 317 - 320

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Surgical treatment of 20 cases of apoplexy is described. Evacuation of the apoplectic hemorrhage was executed in 12 cases. General condition improved in 6 patients, 4 died. Where there are indications that the treatment will be successful, the removal of the hemorrhage should be carried out. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 13 Western, 1 Czech reference.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAVROVSKY, J.; FANTIS, A.; MEGELA, J.; LINHART, O.; 1st Surgical Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (I. Chirurgická Klinika Fakulty Všeobecného Lékarství KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PAVROVSKY.

"Surgical Treatment of Chronic Subdural Effusions."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 5, Sep 66, pp 333 - 338

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Surgical treatment of 46 patients suffering from chronic subdural hematomas is described. In 10 patients postoperative reexpansion of the brain was studied with the aid of silver clips applied to the dura mater and arachnoid. Reexpansion takes place 4-8 weeks after the effusion is drawn off. The clips make postoperative control very easy, help to diagnose the relapse of hematoma, and facilitate its evacuation. Evacuation of the hematoma through a burr hole puncture is recommended. 3 Figures, 1 Table, 9 Western, 4 Czech, 2 Russian references.

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- 56 -

SANTIA, S.; VYALICKY, I.

Central form of Recklinghausen's diseases with multiple meningiomas.
Cesk. neur. 20 no.5:335-341 Sept 57.

1. Histologicka laborator fysiolog. odd. biologického ustavu CSAV
St. psychiatr. lecebna v Dobrušcech Neurologicka klinika v Pizni.
(NEUROFIBROMATOSIS, compl.
multiple meningiomas (Cz))
(MENINGIOMAS, compl.
multiple with neurofibromatosis (Cz))

ZVARA, V., dotsent, kand.med.nauk; FANTIT, A., kand.med.nauk

Experimental study of Maydl's operation in bladder extrophy.
Urologiia 28 no.2:36-39 Mr-Apr'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent V.Zvara) meditsinskogo fakul'teta Universiteta imeni Ya.A.Komenskogo i neyrokhirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.Petr) meditsinskogo fakul'teta v Gradtse Kralove.
(BLADDER—DISPLACEMENT) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

FANTL, J.

Prospects in hydraulic mining of coal in the USSR. p. 322.

UHLI. (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 1, no. 9,
September 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.

STIKSA, E.; PANTOVA, B.; ZVOISKA, E.

Effect of emotions on intensity of pain in labor. *Cesk. gyn.* 18 no.3:
217-222 June 1953. (CJML 25:1)

1. Of the First Obstetric Clinic (Head--Prof. K. Klaus, M.D.) of
Charles University, Prague.

ZEMAN, L., Dr; FANTOVA, B.

Sleep of an infant in a hospital. Pediat. listy, Praha 9 no.4:
225-229 June-Aug 54.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, reditel prof. MUDr
J. Trapl, vedouci pediatr. vyskumu doc. MUDr K. Kubat.

(SLEEP,

in inf. in hosp.)

(HOSPITALS,

sleep of inf. in hosp.)

(INFANTS,

sleep in hosp.)

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 CATEGORY : General problems of Pathology. Intern.
 Comparative Oncology. Human Neoplasms.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 107133.
 AUTHOR : Santova, B.; Srp, E. ^{MUDr.}
 INST. : *I. por. gyn. klinika K U v Praze, prednosta prof. K. Klaus*
 TITLE : *Pr. F. Praha 2, Karlov nam. 188*
 : A Case of Papillocarcinoma of the Urinary
 Bladder in the Course of Pregnancy.
 ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. gynaekol., 1958, 23-37, No. 1-2, 31-34.
 ABSTRACT : A case of papillocarcinoma of the urinary
 bladder in the course of pregnancy in a 39-
 year-old woman is described, being of in-
 terest from the point of view of differential
 diagnosis. Symptoms of chronic cystitis and
 of toxemia of pregnancy masked the manifesta-
 tions of the tumor, which led to a late di-
 agnosis. The patient died one year following
 cystectomy and bilateral ureterocystic an-
 astomosis because of a recurrence of the
 tumor. Problems of the clinical picture and
 diagnosis in papillocarcinomas of the given
 1/2
 CARD:

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

U

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 33 1958, No. 107133

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : localization are discussed.

cont'd.

Card:

2/2

TRNKA, V.; FANTOVIA, B.; HORAK, J.; STASTNY, J.

Follow-up of the permanent effects of antibiotic therapy of gynecological inflammations by means of a clinical investigation method. *Cesk. gyn.* 23[37] no.7:555-558 Oct 58.

1. I. gyn. klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr Karel Klaus.
(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES, ther.
antibiotics in inflamm., follow-up (Cz))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use.
gynecol. inflamm., follow-up (Cz))

PANTOVA, B.; FOHUNEK, M.

Treatment of trichomonal infection of the vagina by the use of liquid cultures of Doderlein's Lactobacillus. Cesk. gyn. 25[39] no.1/2:111-116 Mr '60.

1.1.gyn. klinika v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. K. Klaus, Dr. Sc.,
Epidem. odd. FVL KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Vl. Kubelka.
(LACTOBACILLUS)
(VAGINA dis.)
(TRICHOMONAS INFECTIONS ther.)

FANTOVA, B.; KOBILKOVA, J.; POHUNEK, M.

Possible vaginal cytology in colpitis. Cesk. gyn. 25[39] no.1/2:
124-127 Mr '60.

1. I. gynecologicka klinika LFUK v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. K.
Klaus, Dr. Sc. Epidemiologicke oddeleni LFUK, prednosta doc. dr.
Vl. Kubleka.

(VAGINAL SMEARS)

(VAGINITIS diag.)

TRNKA, Vaclav; DIVIS, Jiri; PANTOVA, Bozena

Applications of Lesnoi's classification of disability evaluation
in *gynecological inflammations*. *Cesk.gyn.*25[39] no.8:581-585 0'60.

1. Katedra *gyn.por.fak. vseobecneho lek.* KU, Praha.
(GYNECOLOGY)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

POHUNEK, Milan; PANTOVA, Bozena

Etiopathogenic and epidemiologic relations in vaginal infections.
Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.4:248-251 '61.

1. Epidemiologické oddelení FVLKU v Praze, přednosta doc. MUDr. V.
Kubelka I. gynekologicko-porodnická klinika v Praze, přednosta prof.
prof. MUDr. K. Klaus, Dr. Sc.

(VAGINA dis)

FANTOVA, B.; PETRU, M.; SUBERT, M.; ZAVADIL, M.

Discharges in adults. Special diagnosis, technique of sampling and documentation. Cesk. gym. 26[40] no.4:255-259 '61.

1. I. Gynecologicko-porodnicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze Parazitologiske oddeleni KU v Praze III. porodnicka klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi v Praze.

(LEUKORRHEA)

SEBEK, V., Doc; FANTOVA, B.; GREGOROVA, E.; JERABKOVA, V.; PAUKOVA, A.;
PETER, R., Prof., Dr.Sc.; POHUNEK, M.; REPISTAK, J.; VOJTA, M. doc.

Treatment of vaginal discharges in adult women. Cesk. gyn. 26[40]
no.4:260-265 '61.

(LEUKORRHEA ther)